

WASHINGTON, GEORGE IMAGERY DRAWER 26

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CONFIDENTIAL

Abraham Lincoln Comparisons

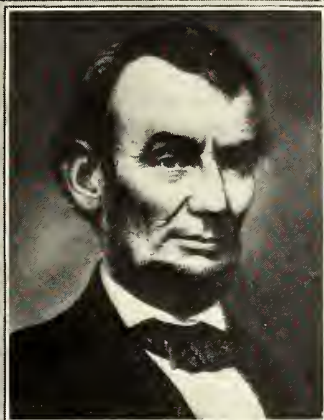
George Washington Imagery

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



Baltimore & Ohio Employees Magazine

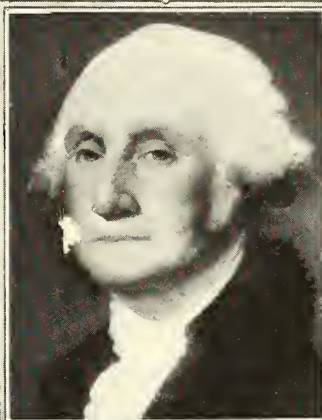


ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise.

Let not him who is houseless, pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.—

Address to the Workmen's Association in 1864.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue?—
Farewell Address to the American People.

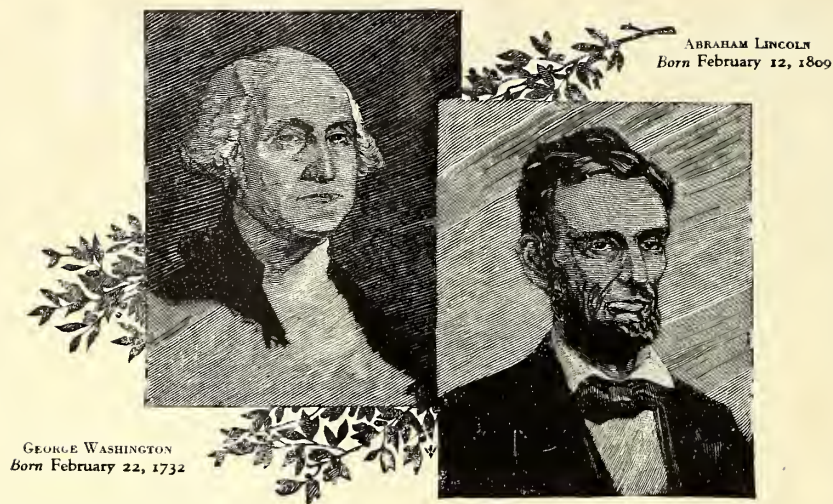


THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The worst foes of America are the foes to that orderly liberty without which our Republic must speedily perish. The reckless labor agitator who arouses the mob to riot and bloodshed is in the last analysis the most dangerous of the working-man's enemies. This man is a real peril; and so is his sympathizer, the legislator, who to catch votes denounces the judiciary and the military because they put down mobs.—
American Ideals.

February

1920



GEORGE WASHINGTON
born February 22, 1732

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Born February 12, 1809

They had Faith

THESE two Immortals had faith in America during the darkest days of her history.

The echo of their faith in our country and its institutions strikes a responsive chord today.

CONTACT

For the AGENTS of

The CAPITOL LIFE



INSURANCE CO.

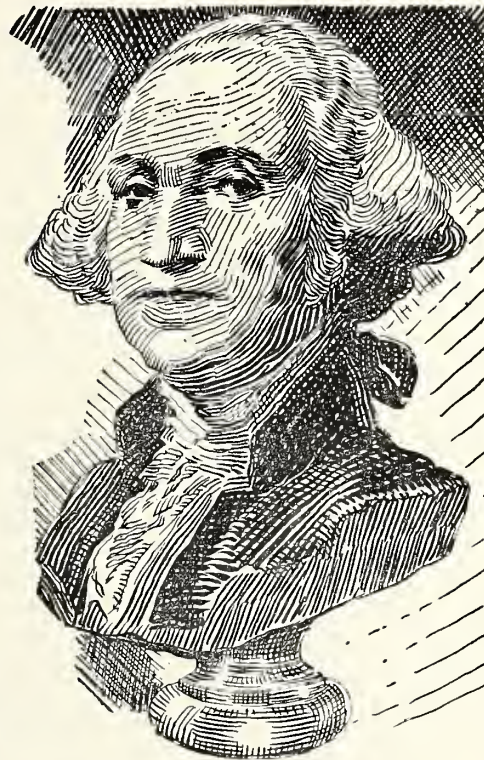
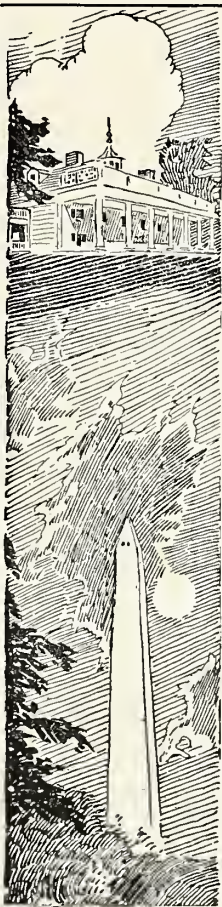
CLARENCE J. DALY

PRESIDENT

Vol. XIX

DENVER, FEBRUARY, 1931

No. 2



FEBRUARY · 1931

TO OUR AGENTS:

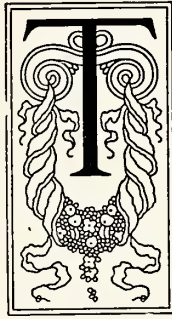
THE real test of a go-getter is the ability to persistently get results, in fair weather and when the clouds hang low, and at this particular season of the year when we are "between seasons," to use a common expression, each one of you is put to the test, and you must demonstrate to your own self and to the company that you win in spite of all handicaps.

And above all, keep on being optimistic. It may be that you and I cannot at this time see any visible signs of improvement in general affairs, and yet we know that the trend has started upward. As a matter of course, it will have to suddenly some day thump us on the backs before we realize that we are really back where we left off before this trying period of depression. So, in spite of conditions, in spite of our gloomy tendencies, perhaps, let's determine to keep our faces towards the sun, and an optimistic attitude in our daily contacts. Prove your own mettle in these trying times, and success under such circumstances will bring more satisfaction than it could possibly bring when the road is easy.

We hope for a splendid month. We again ask your unstinted effort in bringing about your share of the gain.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence J. Daly
President



HIS MONTH we celebrate the birthdays of two great Americans, Lincoln and Washington, and it is most fitting that we should pause for a moment in contemplation of their greatness, and the qualities and circumstances that contributed to it. Homely qualities, these, nothing unusual about them, but they were then, as now, necessary for the building of character. What were these attributes? Simplicity, faith, humbleness, reverence, and indomitable courage. One of these men came from the depths of poverty, the other surrounded by comfortable circumstances—but both possessed the basic qualities which, when the great crisis came, furnished the power to meet the crisis.

It is true that a combination of circumstances, opportunity and power is necessary to bring forth a great man, a man who assumes leadership and makes his name immortal. Such combinations occur only at intervals in the course of human events. But for those countless millions who live in the intervening years, what a lesson is to be learned, what a pattern is furnished for emulation, in the lives of these outstanding ones. And those same simple qualities with which these great men were endowed, can furnish power in our every day life, making each one truly great in his small sphere. For greatness need not shine out before the world, it makes life more worth living in the hidden places, and in the every day contact with each other.

Truly in the lives of Lincoln and Washington we Americans have a rich heritage.

Continued on page 4



If you seem to be in a slump, if you have failed temporarily and everything seems to look generally bad—try the will or trust approach. Say to your prospect, “As a good business man I assume that you do not intend to leave your insurance proceeds in a lump sum to your wife. No doubt you intend to provide that if anything happens to you, everything is to be paid in monthly income to your wife, and at her death the fund is going to be divided equally into as many shares as there are children surviving. Possibly for the girls you would like to have the income paid to them as long as they live, and the boys may receive one-half their share at 30 and the remainder at 35.

“During the wife’s life you may give the children the right to withdraw a sum not to exceed \$2,000 per year for college education, if in your wife’s discretion and the trustee’s discretion they feel the children are competent to go to school and should go.

“You may go further than that—a wedding present for the little daughter may be provided, as well as a business fund for the boys after their graduation from college, if in the discretion of your wife and the trustee they feel the boys are competent and old enough to enter business and after investigation the business is a good one.”

Ask him where he banks; if he says the Ajax Trust Company, tell him that is most interesting because it just so happens that you are very well acquainted with Bill Jones, a trust officer, and you would be very glad to find out if he is available for an appointment. Know a trust man in each bank.

Standing of Agencies

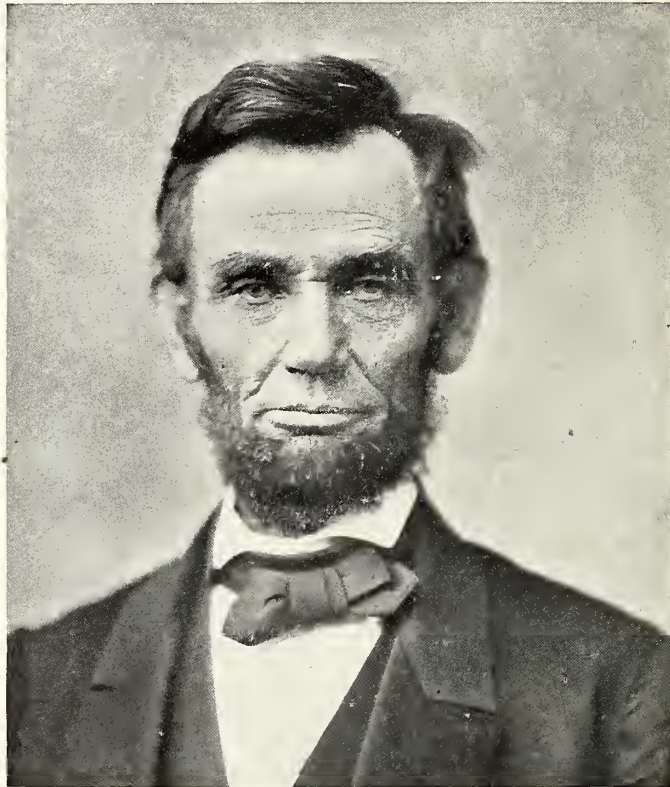


Agencies Leading for the Month of January

<i>Issued</i>	<i>Paid for</i>
1. Thomas F. Daly Agency	1. Thomas F. Daly Agency
2. W. A. Diffey	2. W. A. Diffey
3. H. J. Rigden Agency Co.	3. H. J. Rigden Agency Co.
4. J. L. Millican	4. J. L. Millican
5. Arizona Agency	5. Arizona Agency
6. F. E. Mouse	6. H. A. Lay & Sons

Agents Leading for the Month of January

<i>Issued</i>	<i>Paid for</i>
1. H. O. Wilber	1. H. O. Wilber
2. J. L. Millican	2. J. L. Millican
3. W. A. Diffey	3. W. A. Diffey
4. F. E. Mouse	4. M. C. Reed
5. G. W. Johnson	5. H. A. Lay
6. M. C. Reed	6. G. W. Johnson
7. H. A. Lay	7. D. G. Colwell
8. D. G. Colwell	8. S. H. Martin
9. S. H. Martin	9. H. O. Wofford
10. H. O. Wofford	10. B. M. Casley
11. H. S. Price	11. H. S. Price
12. B. M. Casley	12. K. V. Smith
13. K. V. Smith	13. F. E. Mouse
14. W. Young	14. C. McBeath
15. C. McBeath	15. W. Young
16. H. Krauth	16. H. Krauth
17. J. R. Mouse	17. J. R. Mouse
18. F. A. Farnsworth	18. F. A. Farnsworth
19. G. N. Quigley	19. B. G. Stillion
20. { T. R. Jenkins	20. F. Purcell
{ B. G. Stillion	

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT

BORN IN HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 12, 1809

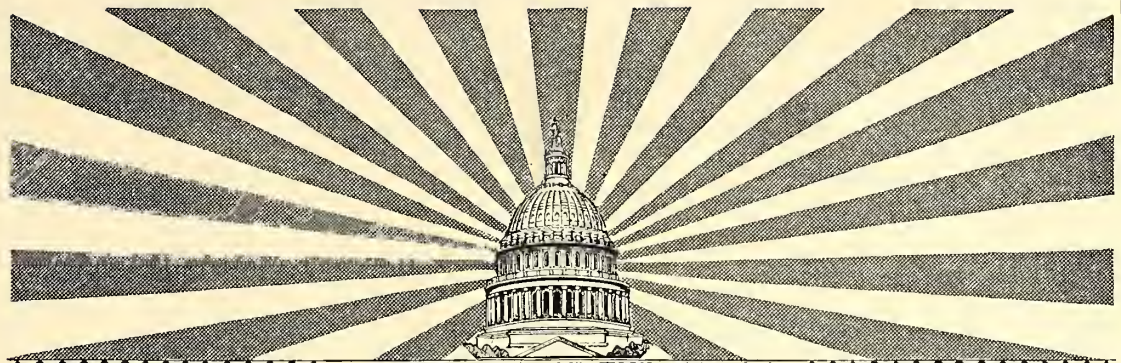
DIED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 15, 1865

INAUGURATED: FIRST TERM, MARCH 4, 1861

SECOND TERM: MARCH 4, 1865

AD CRAFT SERVICE CO., DENVER

NOW CELEBRATING OUR SILVER ANNIVERSARY



AT THE HEAD OF THE NATION

EQUITABLE NOTES

Editor: F. M. NETTLESHIP, Secretary of Agencies

Vol. 31, No. 4

February 17, 1934

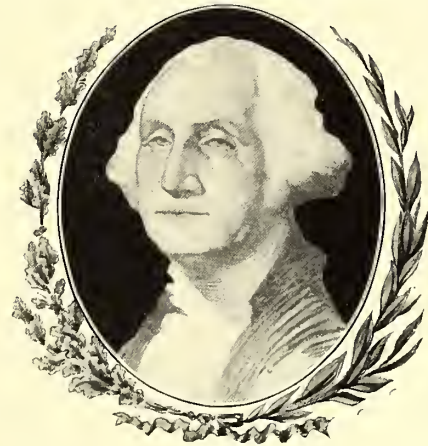
Washington, D. C.



Two Great Americans

WASHINGTON
and LINCOLN!

*Inspirational Names!
Great Lives!*



Both had those qualities of Faith and Courage so necessary to overcome tremendous obstacles and win through after repeated failures.

This was Lincoln's tribute to George Washington—

Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since the mightiest in the cause of liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In silent awe let us pronounce that name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on.

And what of Lincoln?

Utterly hopeless in business, defeated time after time at the polls, one failure after another—bad failures—great set-backs, and yet, he survived all manner of handicaps and became one of the greatest men in America—in the history of mankind.

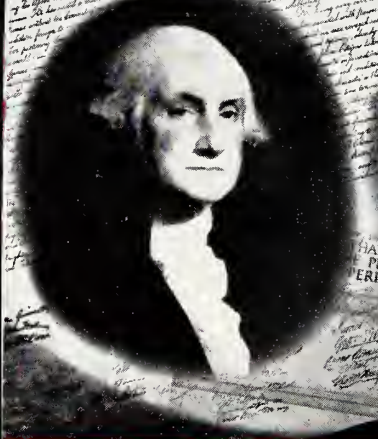
The lives of these two men, so different, and yet so alike in many ways, should inspire us to keep on striving, to render greater service, to merit the admiration and commendation of our fellow men.

F. M. N.

Letters

CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
Declaration of the *United States of America*

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.



FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT A NEW NATION CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A CIVIL WAR TESTING WHETHER THIS UNION OR ANY NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT FIELD OF THAT WAR. WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THIS FIELD AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE. IT IS ALTOGETHER FIT AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO SO. BUT IN A LARGER SENSE WE DEDICATE—WE CAN NOT DEDICATE—WE CAN NOT HALLOW—THE BRAVE MEN WHO LIVED AND WHO STRUGGLED HERE FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE ABOVE



Syracuse Herald Journal
Feburary 12, 1958

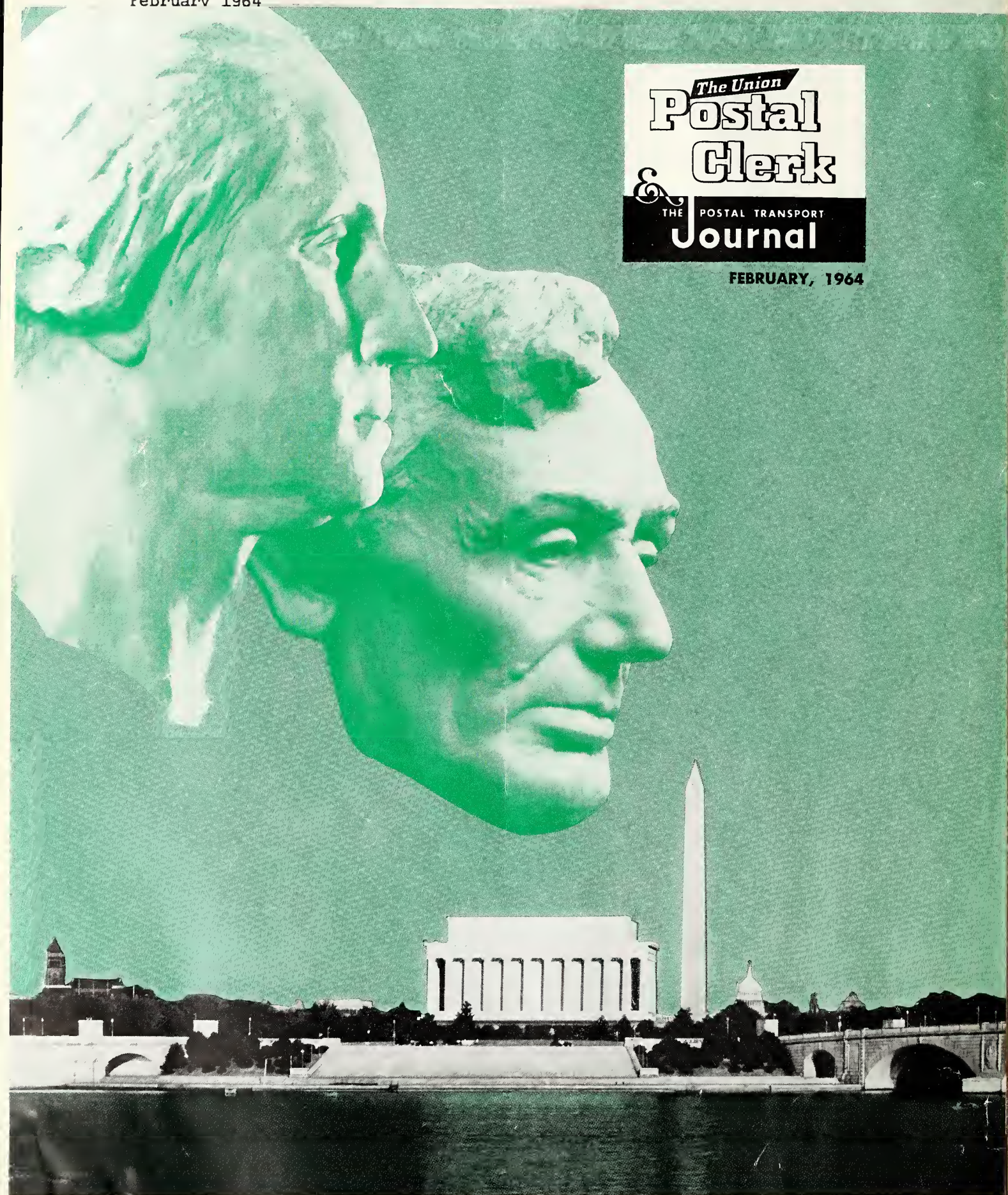


PAUSE TO MEMORIALIZE. Laurel from the Father of His Country to the Great Emancipator. This old study of Washington and Lincoln, whose birthdays Americans observe this month, is from the Grant Collection.

The Union Postal Clerk
The Postal Transport Journal
February 1964

The Union
**Postal
& Clerk**
THE POSTAL TRANSPORT
Journal

FEBRUARY, 1964



Washington, George

THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH

Sunday

MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY 14, 1971





Memorial prints of Washington and Lincoln

BY HAROLD HOLZER

- prints
- compare 20

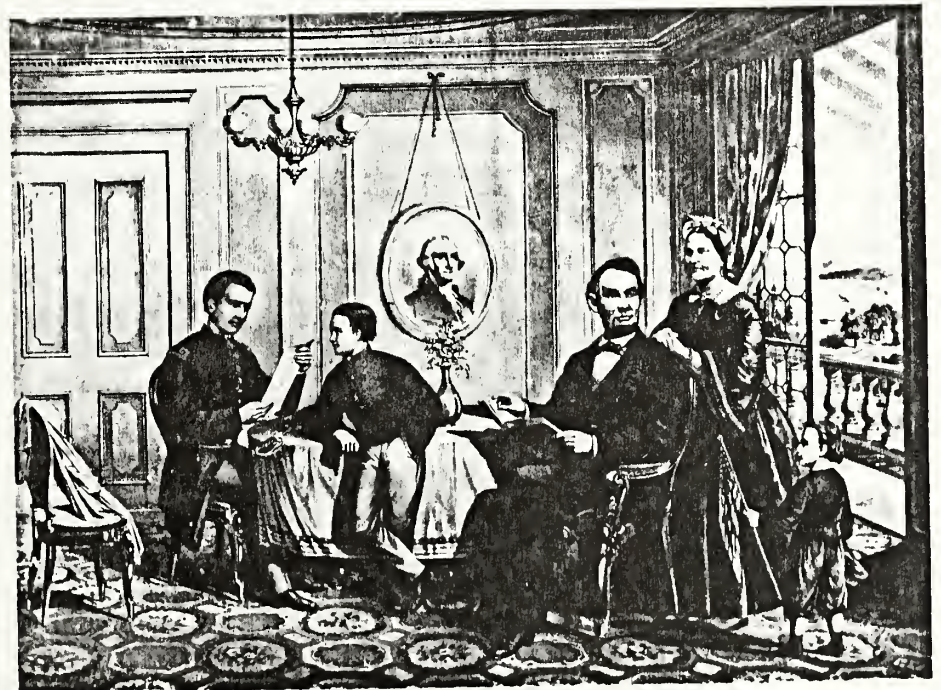
THE DEATHS OF George Washington and Abraham Lincoln—separated by an eventful sixty-six years—unleashed torrents of national grief that were quickly crystallized visually by memorial prints. From the time of Washington's death in 1799 through the early years of the nineteenth century, great numbers of engravings were issued to mark the passing of the

nation's founder and first president.¹ Then, beginning in 1865, countless prints recorded—often in vivid detail—the murder, dying moments, and many funerals of Abraham Lincoln,² the preserver of the American Union. In addition to the memorial portraits of each man, there was, after Lincoln's death, a proliferation of pictures portraying them together.



Fig. 1. *Union*, by Henry S. Sadd (w.c. 1832-c. 1852), first issued 1852, this state c. 1860, New York City. Engraving, 15 by 20 inches. In the first state of this engraving after a painting by Tompkins Harrison Matteson (1813-1884) the man holding a pen represented John C. Calhoun. In the state illustrated here, which was undoubtedly prepared for the 1860 presidential campaign, Lincoln's head was substituted for Calhoun's and several of the other figures were altered to bring the scene more up-to-date. A ghost of Calhoun's mane of white hair surrounds Lincoln's head, for Calhoun's head was improperly burnished out. Lincoln and Daniel Webster (1782-1852) hold a copy of the Constitution beneath a bust of Washington. They are surrounded by prominent Americans of their own and earlier generations. Such scenes are typical of the early prints of Lincoln which depicted him with busts and paintings of the first president. *Library of Congress*.

Fig. 2. *President Lincoln and Family Circle*, published by Lyon and Company, 147 Spring Street, New York City, 1867. Lithograph, 24 by 31 inches. Although published after Lincoln's death, this print is similar to many issued while he was alive in which Washington's presence is invoked by a portrait or a sculptured bust. The portrait on the wall is roughly based on one of Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum-type portraits. *Except as noted, the prints illustrated are in the collection of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum, Fort Wayne, Indiana.*



PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND FAMILY CIRCLE.

Indeed, even before his death Lincoln had been identified indirectly with Washington in prints. As a candidate for the presidency he was often pictured sitting or standing beside a symbolic bust of the first president (Fig. 1). But all sorts of political candidates were customarily compared (even if pretentiously) to Washington, and in this respect Lincoln's association with Washington in campaign prints was not unusual. Lincoln continued to be associated with Washington in prints throughout his presidency, posing before statues and paintings of the Father of his Country (see Fig. 2), especially when the association could lend support to the Civil War (see Fig. 3).

After Lincoln's death his position as the spiritual heir to Washington was reinforced by writers³ and print makers. It was no longer considered sufficient for print makers to include incidental busts or portraits of Washington in likenesses of Lincoln; it became more appropriate to show the two men as peers.



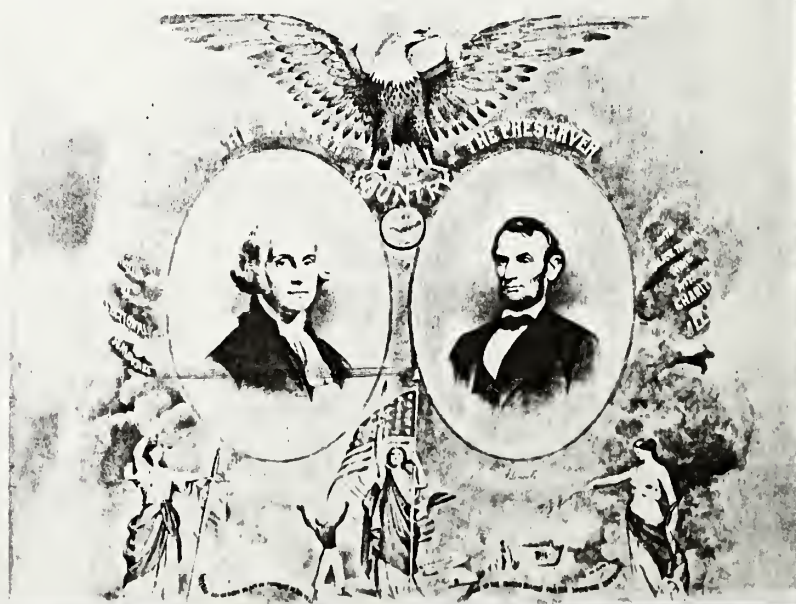
Fig. 3. *Family Record/American/Allegiance*, 1861. Lithograph, 14 by 17 1/2 inches. This certificate of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States was probably issued to boost sagging morale in the North during the Civil War. In it Lincoln's role as the nation's savior is implied by the position of his portrait directly below that of Washington in a pantheon of American generals and by memorable quotations—"sentiments" as they are called here—from Washington, Lincoln, and other eminent Americans.

Fig. 5. *The Father/The Preserver/of our/Country*, lithographed and published by E. J. Post, New York City, 1865. Lithograph, 14 by 17 1/2 inches. This double-portrait memorial print bears a well-known quotation from each of the two presidents: *Avoid/all/sectional/jealousies* from Washington's Farewell Address, and *With/malice toward/none/with/Charity/For/All* from Lincoln's second inaugural address.



Columbia's noblest Sons

Fig. 4. *Columbia's noblest Sons*, lithographed by Christopher Kimmel and Forster, 254 and 256 Canal Street, and published by Henry and William Voight, New York City, 1865. Lithograph, 14 1/2 by 19 1/2 inches. The likeness of Washington is based roughly on one of Stuart's Athenaeum-type portraits; the likeness of Lincoln, on the famous photograph taken in 1864 by Anthony Berger of Mathew Brady's studio. That photograph was later engraved for the \$5 bill. Below the portrait of Washington is a representation of the Declaration of Independence; below Lincoln, one of the Emancipation Proclamation. Beside each portrait are vignettes of memorable moments in the lives of the two presidents. Washington is represented by, from top to bottom, the Boston Tea Party, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the surrender of the British at Yorktown. Lincoln is represented by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the victory of the *Monitor* over the *Merrimac*, and Lincoln's entrance into occupied Richmond.



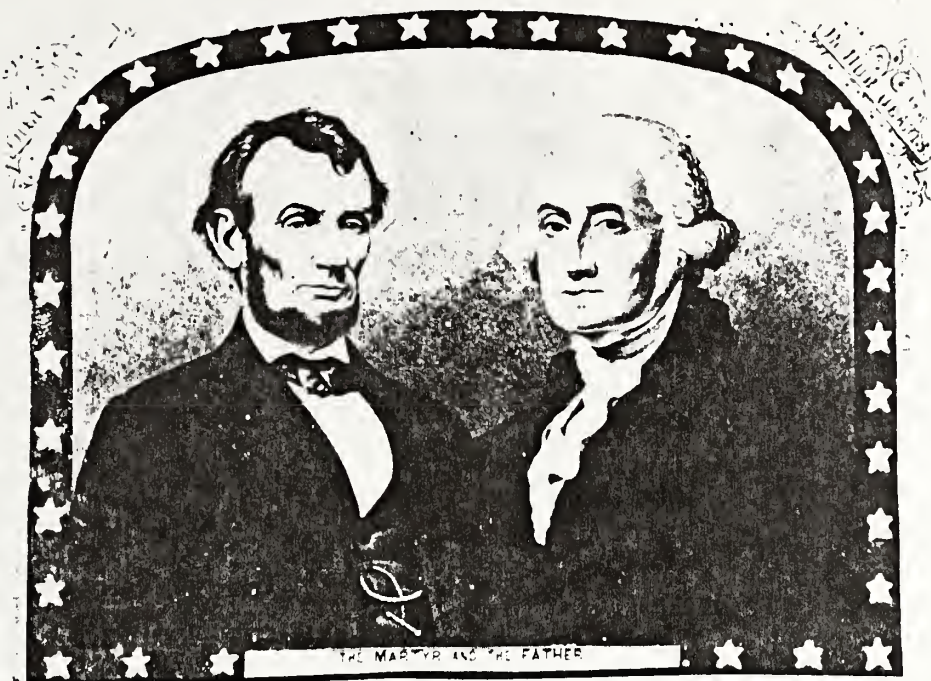


Fig. 6. *They Still Live/In Our Hearts/The Martyr and the Father*. 2¼ by 3¾ inches. The lithograph on which this *carte de visite* is based was published by John Meleidesse, New York City, in 1865. It was one of the first prints to show Lincoln and Washington within a single frame, as though they were contemporaries. Lincoln's portrait is derived from the 1864 Berger photograph; Washington's appears to be taken from one of Stuart's Athenaeum-type portraits of the first president.

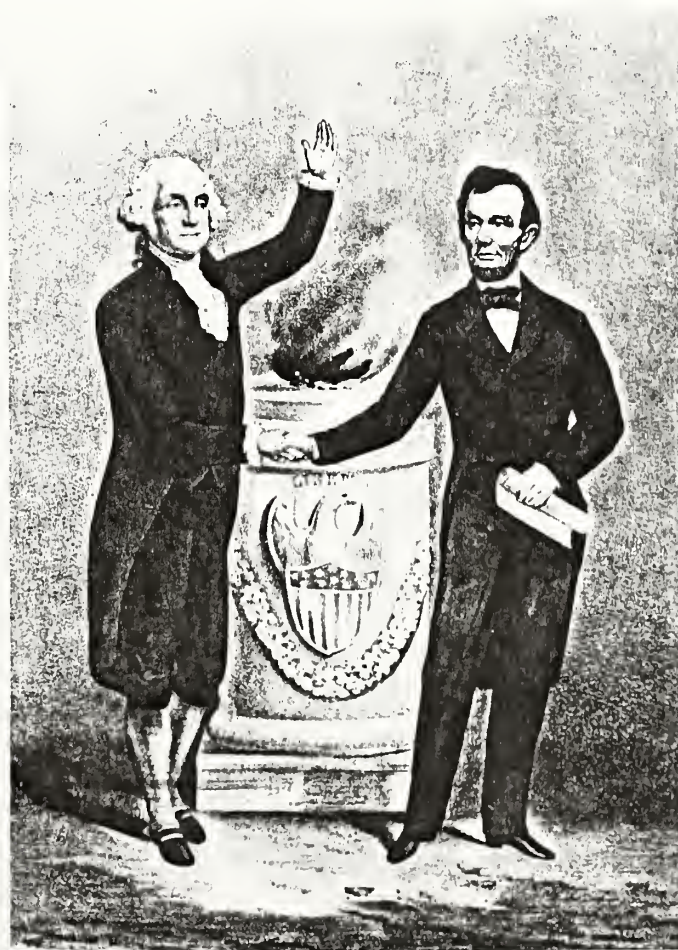
Fig. 7. *Washington and Lincoln/The Father and the Saviour of Our Country*, published by Nathaniel Currier and James Merritt Ives, New York City, 1865. Lithograph, 20 by 13 inches. Despite the discrepancy in their costumes, Lincoln and Washington are here portrayed as contemporaries in front of an eternal flame. *Museum of the City of New York*, Harry T. Peters collection.

The first post-assassination prints depicting Washington and Lincoln together contained separately framed portraits of the two men, sometimes surrounded by vignettes of highlights of their lives and careers (Figs. 4, 5).

Even these portrayals soon proved insufficient to satisfy the public mood for hero worship. As Lincoln's reputation grew, print makers began to depict the two presidents as equals, sitting or standing together in total disregard of the jarring fact that they wore clothes and carried accessories of different centuries (Figs. 6-10). No doubt these obvious defects were obscured by the national veil of tears. Some of the most amusing pictures of this kind were created by artists who pirated likenesses of the two men from earlier prints and combined them in a single picture, without realizing that in many of the earlier portrayals of Lincoln his head had been placed on the bodies of other famous men (see Figs. 9, 10).⁴

Certainly the most unusual (and the most maudlin) of all the Washington-Lincoln portraits were the so-called apotheosis prints which showed the two presidents meeting in the hereafter (Figs. 11-13). These bizarre pictures, among the most cherished of all keepsakes of the period, were often framed and displayed by passionate mourners, and were quickly republished by photographers as *cartes de visite*.

All the memorial prints that linked Washington and Lincoln were drawn for an image-hungry American public. As John G. Nicolay (1832-1901), Lincoln's private secretary and later his biographer, wrote, "the popular heart has . . . canonized these two as twin heroes in our national pantheon, as twin stars in the firmament of our national fame."⁵



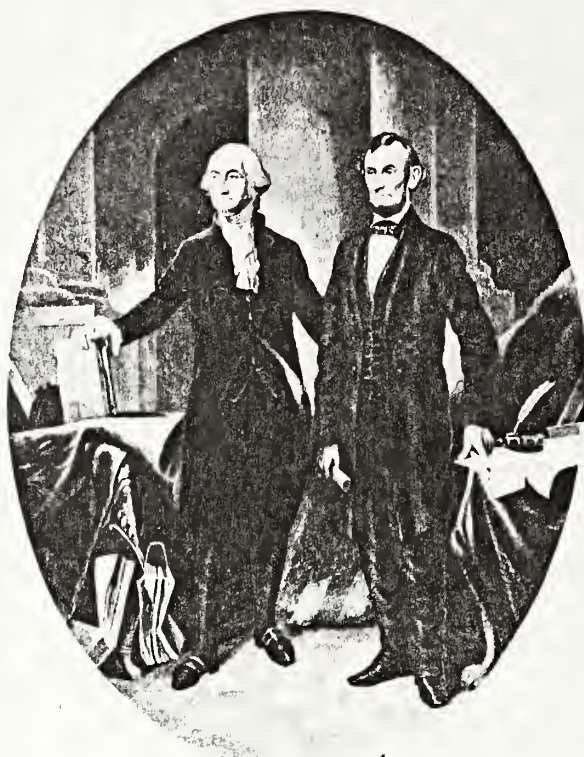
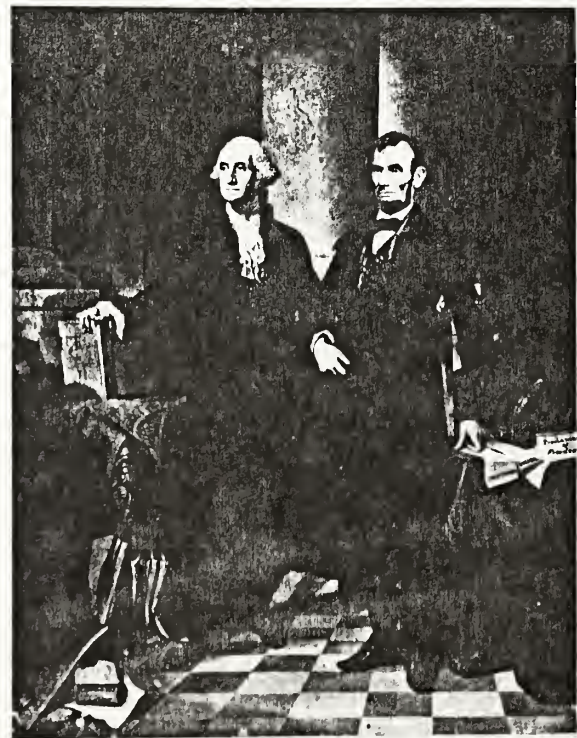


Fig. 8. *The Father and the Saviour of Our Country*, by John McGollin (1813 - c. 1883), published by J. C. McCurdy and Company, Philadelphia, c. 1865. Engraving, 19 by 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Lincoln's portrait is clearly derived from the 1864 Berger photograph. Washington's could be based on one of Stuart's Lansdowne-type portraits or on the likeness of Washington in John Trumbull's *Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga New York, 17 October 1777*. (See *Lincoln Herald*, vol. 78, no. 1 [spring 1976], inside back cover.)



THE FOUNDER AND PRESERVER OF THE UNION.

Fig. 9. *The Founder and Preserver of the Union*, c. 1865. Lithograph, 18 by 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The genesis of this composite print is unusual. The figure of Lincoln first appeared in an engraving with the head of John C. Fremont. In a later state of the engraving Fremont's head was burnished out and the head of a beardless Lincoln substituted. In the next state Lincoln was given a beard (illustrated in *ANTIQUES* for February 1974, p. 331, Fig. 9, where the figure's body is incorrectly identified as that of Henry Clay). That state of the engraving was copied by the maker of this lithograph, who added the figure of Washington, which was evidently derived from the same source as the Washington shown in Figs. 8 and 10. One comical result of using Fremont's body for Lincoln is that the six-foot, four-inch-tall Lincoln appears to be shorter than Washington, who was six foot two.



THE FATHER, AND THE SAVIOUR OF OUR COUNTRY

Fig. 10. *The Father, and the Saviour of Our Country*, published by James F. Bodtker, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1865. Lithograph, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Lincoln's head, derived from the 1864 Berger photograph, appears on the body of John C. Calhoun. In the original print Calhoun was shown alone standing beside a flag-draped table; then in an intermediary state Lincoln's head was substituted for Calhoun's and some of the accessories were brought up to date. In this, final, state the figure is shown almost arm in arm with a Washington based on the same source as the Washington in Figs. 8 and 9.



Fig. 11. *Washington & Lincoln. (Apotheosis.)*, published by the Philadelphia Photo Company, 730 Chestnut Street, c. 1865. 3½ by 2¼ inches. The *carte de visite* reproduces a lithograph drawn on the stone by J. A. Arthur of Philadelphia after a painting by S. J. Ferris, probably Stephen James Ferris (1835–1915).



THE FOUNDER AND THE PRESERVER OF THE UNION.
[Apotheosis.]

Entered according to Act of Congress by Thurston, Herline & Co., in the year 1865, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Published by Thurston, Herline & Co., 630 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Fig. 12. *The Founder and the Preserver of the Union./ [Apotheosis.]*, published by Thurston, Herline and Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 1865. Lithograph, 16 by 12½ inches. The print maker has simply copied the 1864 Berger photograph of Lincoln and tilted it so that he appears to be glancing heavenward at Washington.

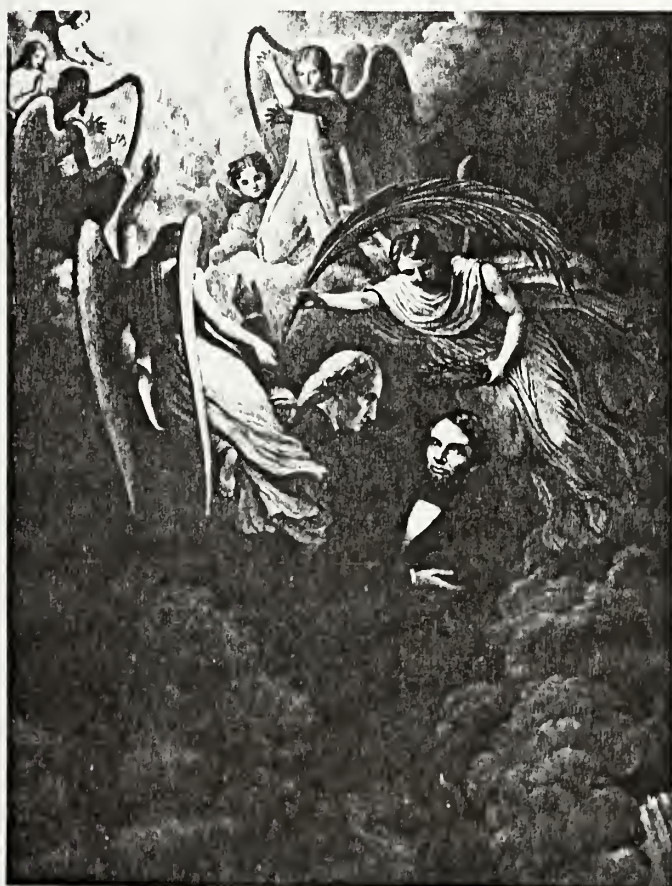


Fig. 13. *Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr/Victorious*, by John Sartain (1807–1897), Philadelphia, published by W.H. Hermans, Penn Yan, New York, 1866. Engraving, 18 by 13½ inches. This is the most elaborate of the apotheosis prints.

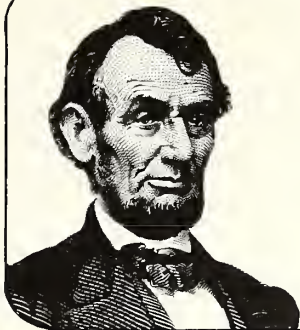
¹ See *ANTIQUES* for February 1977, pp. 324–331.

² See Winfred Porter Truesdell, *Engraved and Lithographed Portraits of Abraham Lincoln* (Champlain, New York, 1933), vol. 2; and *ANTIQUES* for February 1974, pp. 329–335.

³ The influential historian George S. Boutwell wrote, "I venture to claim for Abraham Lincoln the place next to George Washington. . . . Between Washington and Lincoln there were two generations of men, but, of them all, I see not one who can be compared with either" (quoted in Allen Thorndike Rice, ed., *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln by Distinguished Men of His Time* [New York, 1888], p. 107). Some have even suggested that Lincoln was descended—illegitimately—from Washington (see Louis A. Warren, "Nancy Hanks' Birthplace," *Lincoln Lore*, no. 28 [October 21, 1929]).

⁴ See Milton Kaplan, "Heads of States," *Winterthur Portfolio* 6 (Charlottesville, Virginia, 1970), pp. 135–150; and Stefan Lorant, *Lincoln: A Picture Story of His Life* (New York, 1969), pp. 304–307.

⁵ *A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln* (New York, 1902), p. 555.



Lincoln Lore

September, 1980

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1711

BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE Lincoln in Graphic Art, 1860-1865 The Sentimental Counterattack

Politics provided subject matter for the satirical artists of Lincoln's day, but satire was never the dominant motif in popular prints. Sentimentalism dominated American taste — even highbrow taste. Pro-Lincoln cartoons and simple portraits to be hung on parlor walls answered the satirists while Lincoln was President. After he was assassinated, there was no need to answer the critics. They were completely silenced, and an enormous sentimental counterattack swept them from the field — virtually forever.

The last issue of *Lincoln Lore* focused mostly on the satirical vein in graphic art in Lincoln's day. This issue dwells on the sentimental strain which prevailed in popular depictions of Lincoln after April 15, 1865. The prints shown are all part of an exhibit entitled, "BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE: Lincoln in Graphic Art, 1860-1865." It will be on view in the Cannon House Office Building in Washington, D.C., through March, 1981.

The only really respectable art, popular or otherwise, in the Victorian era was sentimental in content. Satire had at best a marginal respectability. Even humorists as great as Mark Twain ran afoul of the genteel tradition as late as the end of the nineteenth century. In Lincoln's day joke books were sold more at train stations than by respectable booksellers. As the previous issue of *Lincoln Lore* showed, Lincoln's own reputation for wit was something of a liability.

The graphic arts do not lend themselves to subtle interpretations of events. Subtlety is the realm of the word. In the pictorial and popular view of things, John Wilkes Booth was the tool of the devil, and angels carried Lincoln to heaven. There he was greeted by George Washington. When printmakers needed non-controversial images, they could always turn to religion and to the Father of His Country. The immediate association of Lincoln with Washington was remarkable.

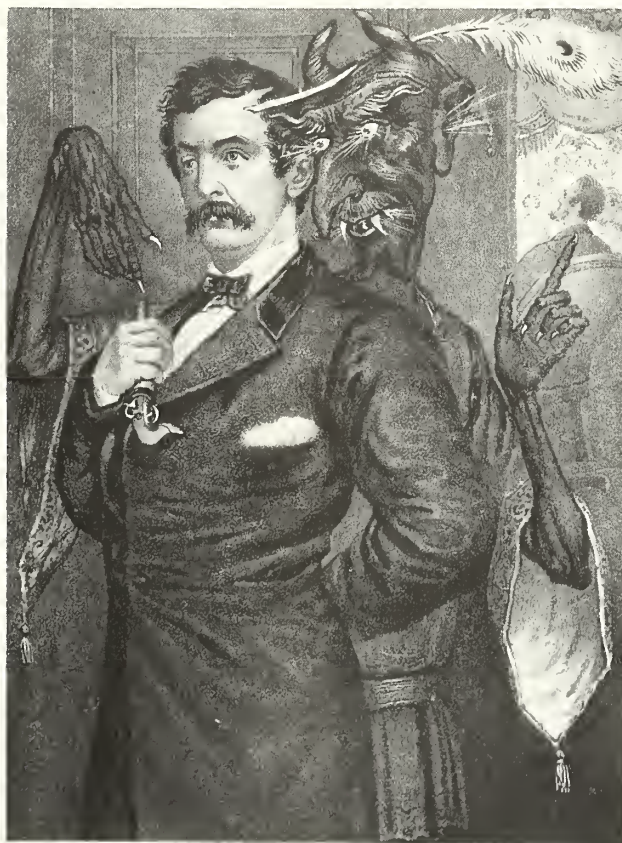
Lincoln's association with him was possible because the Civil War had saved the Union Washington had founded. It was the sort of association that a printmaker wanted to make only when it was a safe bet. Although there are many prints of Washington and Lincoln together, none bears a date before 1865. Statesmanship on a par with George Washington's was truly within the ability only of dead politicians.

Another part of the sentimental counterattack which had lasting effects was the development of what might be called the "Cult of the First Family." Lincoln never realized the power of this, and the printmakers were surprisingly slow to do so. When they caught on, however, they launched a phenom-

enon now visible at every newsstand and grocery store check-out counter in America, as glossy magazines vie with each other to blazon forth color pictures and pulp stories about the President's wife, children, brothers, sisters, mother, and father.

The printmakers' slowness to provide the sentimental public they served with a suitable portrait of the First Family (the term was not used in Lincoln's day) was in part due to the old problem of models to copy. President Lincoln never posed with his whole family for a photograph. His wife was rarely photographed and was never photographed with her husband. Only in February, 1864 did Lincoln and his son Thomas sit for a charming portrait which provided a model for numerous scenes of domestic bliss.

Lincoln's failure to provide good models to copy was only a part of the problem. The printmakers were apparently unaware of the potential market for family scenes. Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln raised Abraham from age nine to maturity and outlived her stepson, but it never occurred to anyone to go out to Coles County, Illinois, and photograph her until after her stepson was killed. Knowledge of Lincoln's family was hard to



SATAN TEMPTING BOOTH TO THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

J. L. MAREL, PUB. 305 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. The simple view of the assassination.



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 2. Lincoln was carried to heaven . . .

come by. Even when a printmaker copied the photograph of Lincoln and his son Thomas, the print was entitled, "Lincoln and His Son Thaddeus"! Tad was the boy's nickname, bestowed on him by his father, who thought he looked like a tadpole (with a large head and small body) when he was a baby.



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 3. . . . to meet George Washington.

After the assassination the printmakers caught on quickly. They invented the family portraits which Lincoln had never provided in life. Starting with the photograph of Lincoln and Tad, they added other family members from other individual portraits. When they did not know what a family member looked like, they sometimes turned his head away from the viewer and dressed him as a typical little boy from some English Victorian print.

The urge to have America's Presidents domesticated proved to be strong in Victorian America, and an abundance of family prints appeared just after Lincoln's death — many of them crude, some grotesque, and all the products of printmakers' imaginations. The popularity of these pictures could not be ignored — nor could their unstated political message: could this good family man in his Victorian parlor really be a threat to American liberties? President Ulysses S. Grant would calm any anxieties that he might prove to be a dangerous "man on horseback" by appearing in numerous family portraits.

The unskilled crudity of most of the family prints is as much a comment on the demand for domestic art as on the infant stage of America's graphic arts industry. These prints were long on love and short on technical skill, but they are eloquent



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 4. Lincoln and "Thaddeus."

testimony to the reverence Americans held for Lincoln — eventually. They were also responsible for discovering a nearly unquenchable market for pictures of the President's family, a market that has not been saturated to this day.

The printmakers' association of Lincoln with George Washington was also prophetic. Before the twentieth century, educated opinion ranked Washington first and Lincoln second among American Presidents. Even John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary and biographer, typified this thinking in 1904, when he wrote, "If we accord the first rank to Washington as founder, so we must unhesitatingly give to Lincoln the second place as preserver and regenerator of American liberty." In polls of historians taken in 1948, 1962, and 1968, however, Lincoln ranked first and Washington second in all three.

Poll of 55 Experts by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., 1948

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. George Washington



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 5. Sometimes Tad became Willie.

3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. Woodrow Wilson
5. Thomas Jefferson
6. Andrew Jackson
7. Theodore Roosevelt
8. Grover Cleveland
9. John Adams
10. James K. Polk

Poll of 75 Experts by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., 1962.

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. George Washington
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. Woodrow Wilson
5. Thomas Jefferson



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 6. Willie's portrait is on the wall.



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 7. Mary's legs appear to be very short.

6. Andrew Jackson
7. Theodore Roosevelt
8. James K. Polk
9. Harry S. Truman Tie
10. John Adams
11. Grover Cleveland

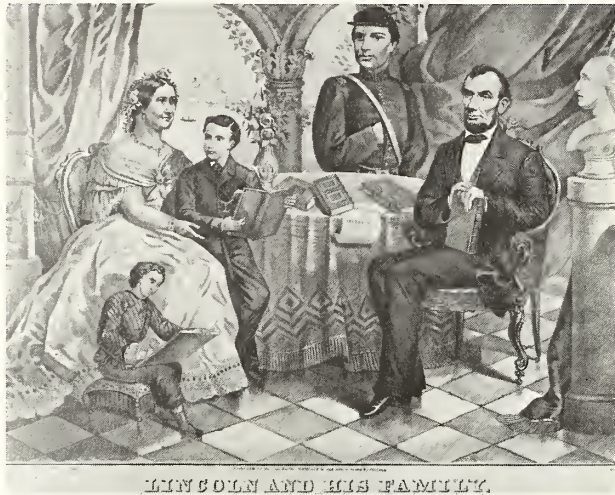
Poll of 571 Historians by Gary M. Maranell, 1968.

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. George Washington
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. Thomas Jefferson
5. Theodore Roosevelt
6. Woodrow Wilson



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 8. Note portraits of George and Martha Washington.



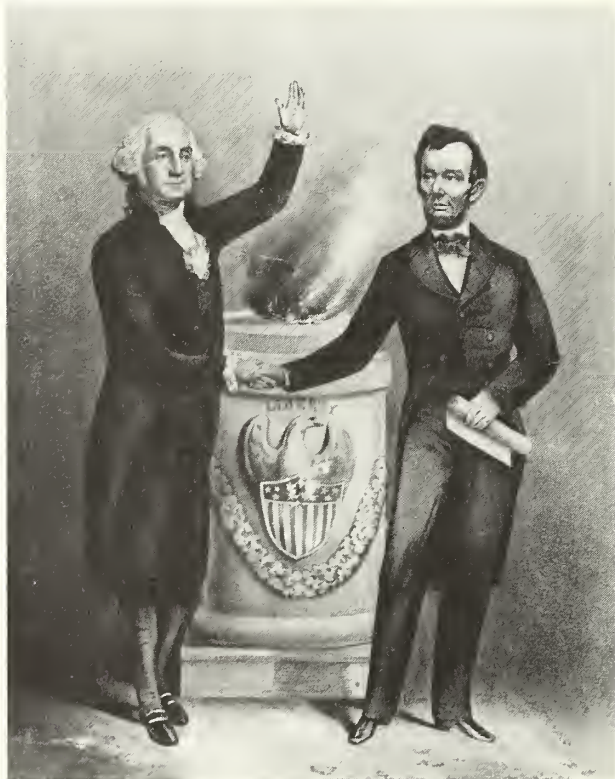
From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 9. A grotesque Lincoln family.

7. Harry S. Truman
8. Andrew Jackson
9. John Kennedy
10. John Adams

From "The Evaluation of Presidents: An Extension of the Schlesinger Polls," *Journal of American History*, LVII (June, 1970), 104-113.

There were no public opinion polls in Lincoln's day, but the popular prints provide a sort of barometer of public opinion. Their direct legacy to us, Lincoln's incomparably high reputation and the Cult of the First Family, even anticipated public opinion. Their indirect legacy is a rich and vivid documentation of the social and political currents of Abraham Lincoln's era.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 10. Lincoln was taller than Washington.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Illinois State Historical Society is seeking proposals for papers, or sessions, to be delivered at the Second Annual Symposium on Illinois History, December 4-5, 1981. Papers, or sessions, will be considered on any aspect of the history, literature, art and culture, politics, geography, archeology, anthropology, and related fields of Illinois and/or the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The Symposium will be held in Springfield.

Individuals who wish to submit proposals should send a three hundred to six hundred word summary, along with resumes of intended participants, to:

Roger D. Bridges, Director of Research
Illinois State Historical Library
Old State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Proposals must be received by April 15, 1981. Individuals will be notified of the Committee's decision by June 1, 1981.

Members of the Symposium Committee are Robert M. McColley, University of Illinois—Urbana/Champaign, Chairman; G. Cullom Davis, Sangamon State University; Raymond E. Hauser, Waubesa Community College; Victor Hicken, Western Illinois University; Wilma J. Lund, Illinois State Board of Education; and Robert E. Sterling, Joliet Junior College.

CALL FOR LINCOLN PAPERS

The Abraham Lincoln Association is seeking papers for its Ninth Annual Abraham Lincoln Symposium, which will be held on February 12, 1982. Proposals for papers dealing with Abraham Lincoln should be submitted no later than June 1, 1981, to Roger D. Bridges, Chairman of the Symposium Committee, Abraham Lincoln Association, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

Springfield's annual symposium on Abraham Lincoln is the premier Lincoln event in the country. Each year the leading scholars in the Lincoln field gather in Lincoln's home town to deliver or to listen to the latest findings in scholarship. The symposium is free of charge, and all interested Lincoln students should make an effort to attend. The papers are always worthwhile, and the opportunity to mingle with other like-minded people is not to be missed.

The symposium is followed in the evening by the annual dinner of the Abraham Lincoln Association. This is always a gala event and makes a fine conclusion to the day. To be sure of receiving the announcement of the symposium and the dinner, join the Abraham Lincoln Association. Individual memberships are available for fifteen dollars. Membership includes a subscription to the *Papers of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, a handsome journal published annually. Requests for membership or for additional information should be directed to Mr. William K. Alderfer, Secretary, Abraham Lincoln Association, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

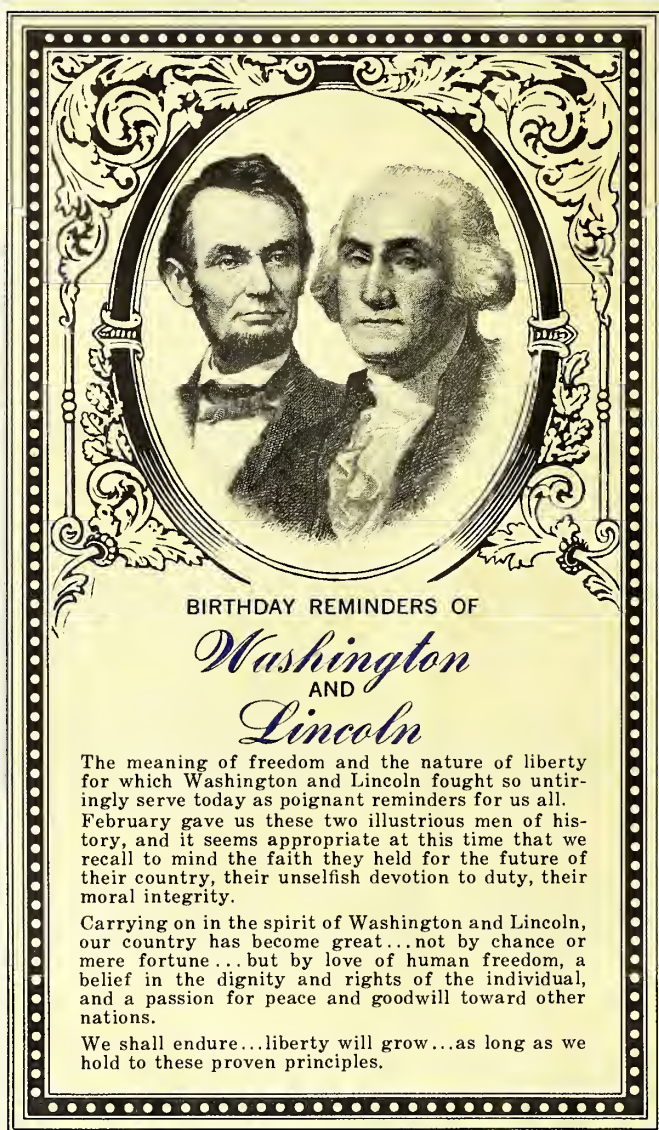
A Correction

While dispensing advice to collectors in *Lincoln Lore* Number 1709 (July, 1980), I neglected to mention that they should study the dates and signatures carefully — something I did not do myself in the case of the letter shown on page 3. As James R. H. Spears of Indianapolis quickly pointed out, the letter could not have been written by Lew Wallace. The handwriting is not his, and he died four years before the letter was written.

The letter came in a lot of genuine materials, and I carelessly accepted the owner's identification of the author. I spent all my effort trying to figure out who the recipient of the letter was and what book it referred to. Mr. Spears closed his letter by saying, "I wonder who Charlie and Lew really were?" Do any of *Lincoln Lore's* other knowledgeable readers know?

M.E.N., Jr.





BIRTHDAY REMINDERS OF

Washington
AND
Lincoln

The meaning of freedom and the nature of liberty for which Washington and Lincoln fought so untiringly serve today as poignant reminders for us all. February gave us these two illustrious men of history, and it seems appropriate at this time that we recall to mind the faith they held for the future of their country, their unselfish devotion to duty, their moral integrity.

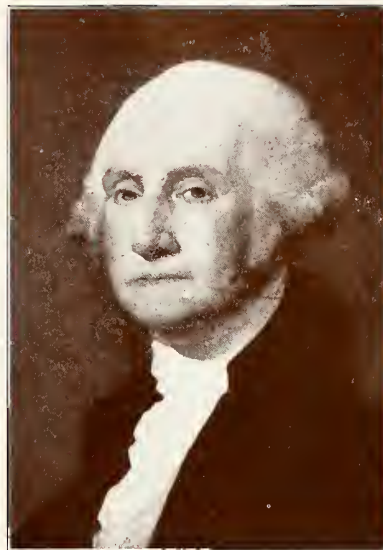
Carrying on in the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, our country has become great...not by chance or mere fortune...but by love of human freedom, a belief in the dignity and rights of the individual, and a passion for peace and goodwill toward other nations.

We shall endure...liberty will grow...as long as we hold to these proven principles.

Father of His Country

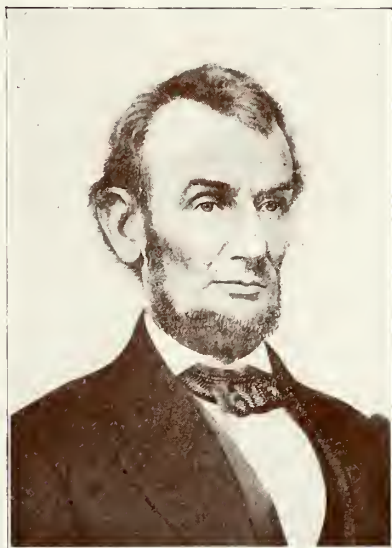
I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an "Honest Man."

—George Washington.



1732 - 1799

1809 - 1865

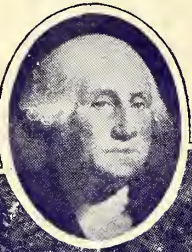


Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.

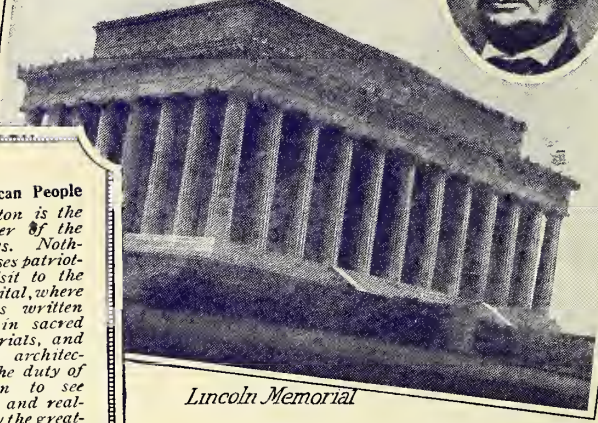
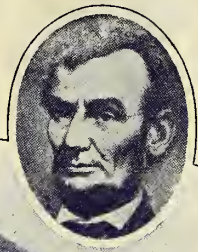
—Abraham Lincoln.

Savior of His Country

-The City that Washington Created and Lincoln Saved



Mount Vernon



Lincoln Memorial

To the American People

"Washington is the historic center of the United States. Nothing so increases patriotism as a visit to the Nation's Capital, where America has written her history in sacred relics, memorials, and magnificent architecture. It is the duty of every citizen to see Washington and realize more fully the greatness of this Nation."



THIS season of the year calls to mind memories of America's two most illustrious citizens—Washington and Lincoln. No more fitting tribute could be paid to them than to visit the places hallowed by their memories.

Washington is indeed America's true shrine of patriotism. Among the first sights to greet the eye upon entering the Capital is the lofty shaft of the Washington Monument, gracefully outlined against the sky.

Just beyond at the western end of the Potomac Mall, stands the Lincoln Memorial, a white marble temple of classic but simple design.

An hour's ride down the historic Potomac River brings one to Mt. Vernon, the home and last resting place of the immortal Washington.

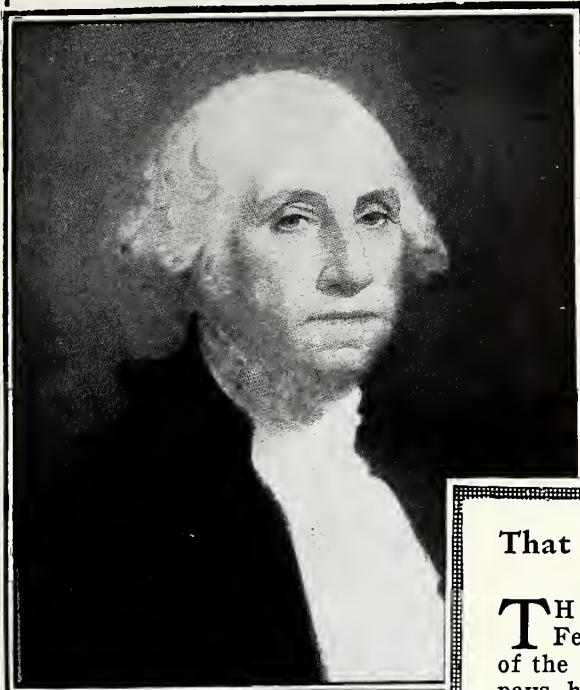
Retrace our steps to the city to gaze upon the stately Capitol and many other wonderful public buildings, symbol of the living government, a tribute to the memories alike of Washington and Lincoln—the founder and preserver of the Union.

To see the city that is the fulfillment of George Washington's vision—to move among the very scenes that witnessed the triumph and the tragedy of Abraham Lincoln's career—these are experiences that leave the spirit uplifted and the memory enriched.

The Baltimore and Ohio has just issued a 48-page "Guide to Washington," a copy of which may be obtained free by writing to W. B. Calloway Passenger Traffic Manager, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore & Ohio

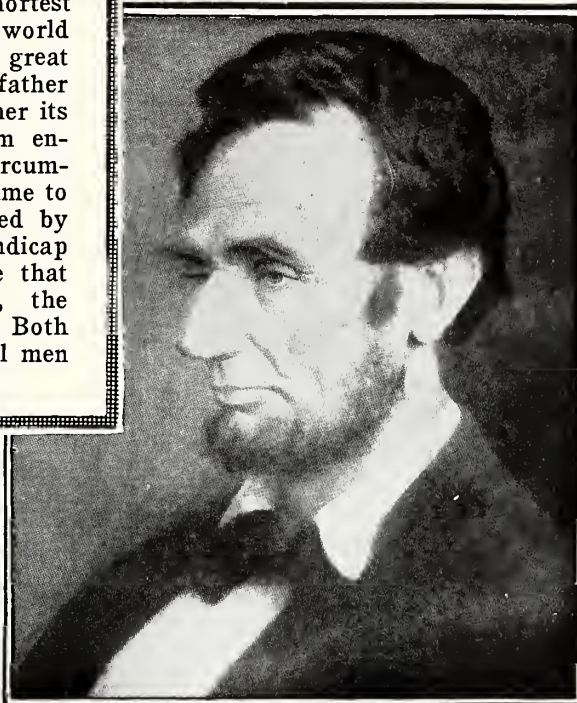




THE STATELY, white-columned mansion at Mount Vernon is symbolical of the gracious refinement, wealth and hospitality which formed so large a background for the life of George Washington

That All Men are Born Equal

THIS MONTH of February, the shortest of the year, an entire world pays homage to two great Americans—one the father of his country, the other its savior. Starting from entirely different circumstances in life, both came to be respected and loved by all. Each had a handicap to overcome—the one that of inherited wealth, the other that of poverty. Both lived to prove that all men are born equal.



STRIKING a vivid contrast is the lowly log cabin at Hodgenville, Kentucky, in which the "Great Emancipator" was born. Its rude simplicity and enduring strength are reflected in the unaffected, wonderfully understanding nature of the man, Lincoln.

